

food iodine inseparably combined by nature with all of the other organic food minerals naturally found in the Sea Plant ingredients of Ocean-Lax and proven to be essential to health. Note! (Government Bulletin quotation.) "... If a salad of marine grass (sea-plants) could be eaten daily by everyone, as is largely the custom in Japan, simple goiter, in all probability would be relatively infrequent." * * * Millions in foreign countries have for many generations and still are eating Sea Plants as part of their diet."

The libel alleged that the product was also misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs, reported in drugs and devices notices of judgment, No. 913.

On March 4, 1942, Mineralized Foods, Inc., claimant, having filed an answer denying the adulteration and misbranding charges in the libel, and having filed a motion for removal of the proceedings to the District of Maryland, in which District the claimant had its principal place of business, the court denied such motion. The court's opinion in denying the motion is printed in drugs and devices notice of judgment No. 913.

On January 7, 1943, the claimant having withdrawn its claim and answer, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5781. Adulteration and misbranding of Improved Kalpentum. U. S. v. 33 Bottles and 6 Bottles of Improved Kalpentum. Decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9057. Sample No. 7387-F.)

This product was represented as containing 10 milligrams of calcium pantothenate and 333 U. S. P. units of vitamin B₁ per tablet. Examination showed that it contained approximately the declared amount of calcium pantothenate but not more than 250 U. S. P. units of vitamin B₁ per tablet. Its labeling represented and suggested that the article, when taken as directed, might reasonably be expected to restore the color to gray hair, whereas it would not accomplish the results suggested and implied.

On December 31, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed a libel against 33 bottles, each containing 30 tablets, and 6 bottles, each containing 100 tablets, of Improved Kalpentum at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 6, 1942, from Newark, N. J., by the Vitamin Corporation of America; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a valuable constituent, vitamin B₁, had been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted therefrom.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement appearing on its label, "Each tablet contains * * * 333 USP Units Vitamin B₁," was false. It was alleged to be misbranded further by reason of the following statements appearing on its label: "Calcium Pantothenate (anti-gray hair factor) * * * These tablets may prevent premature graying of the hair if caused by a lack of Calcium Pantothenate, a factor of the Vitamin B Complex. Clinical experiments have shown darkening of the hair in some cases, in 1 month's time, others ranged from 3 months to 1 year. No harmful effects have been experienced from this treatment. * * * As directed by physician or one tablet per day for three months, thereafter two per day for nine months."

On February 19, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

5782. Misbranding of Pretorius Graytex. U. S. v. 6 Packages and 31 Packages of Pretorius Graytex. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9205. Sample No. 13724-F.)

On January 18, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 6 packages, each containing 100 tablets, and 31 packages, each containing 30 tablets, of the above-named product at Glendale, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 1 and 6, 1942, by the Freshman Vitamin Co. from Detroit, Mich.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Examination showed that the article contained not more than 8 milligrams of calcium pantothenate per tablet and not more than 265 U. S. P. units of vitamin B₁ per tablet.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in its labeling, "Each Tablet contains: 10 Mgm. (10,000 Micrograms) Calcium Pantothenate * * * 333 USP Units Vitamin B₁," were false and misleading since the article did not contain the declared amounts of calcium pantothenate and vitamin B₁. It was alleged to be misbranded further in